Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

FOR THE HUNGARIANS.

O God of Battles! thou that erst
And ever battled for the good and right;
Thou who from heaven in thunders burst
To aid thine Israel in her fight,
Come down, we pray thee, and with mighty powers
Drive the invader from this land of ours.
Thy spirit, Lord, we know to be
Our only hope when thus oppressed;
Thou hast in us breathed liberty,
Upon thie aid we fain would rest.
For who without thee is not faint and weak,
And who opposeth when thy thunders speak?
We march to battle—stout and brave,
Our heavy columns crush the sod;
Thousands must find this field their grave!
Receive these spirits to thyself, O God,
Grant us thy presence—let thy mighty arm
Be stout to strike, and swift to shield from harm.
Now, noble Magyars, on—to victory on—
Think of your bleeding land, your wives, your homes;
Remember her *freedom* is now lost or won,
And *independence* with your victory comes;
Yet not for these alone we war to-day,
For Freedom knows no place or name;
The oppressed of nations look to us and pray
That we abate not of our ancient fame.
See how our cannon plow the Cossack hordes,
And how like weeds the lances wilt away!
The imperial banners halt, and waving fall;
Now squadrons, charge! and God conduct the fray.
[Boston Post.]

THE STORY TELLER.

NO CONCEALMENTS!

A Domestic Dilemma.

BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

It was agreed between us before we married—nay, it was made a *sine qua non* on both sides, and established as a Mede-and-Persian matrimonial law—that there were to be 'no concealments between us!' As many confidences as we contrive to secure by and for each other, but no secret unshared. What I knew, she was to know; what she heard, I was to hear. Our eyes and ears, our hearts and souls even, were to be eyes, ears, hearts, and souls, in common.

We might have our little mistakes now and then, brief controversies, momentary dissensions even—transparent shadows flitting between us and felicity, like thin fleecy clouds over the noon's face, that rather embellish than obscure the light—but there was to be no mystery. We were not to pretend to throw open our whole hearts at the very inmost recesses, and then lock up one particular chamber better worth peeping into, perhaps, than all the rest. No; we were to have no reserved key, but be free to pry into everything, Bluebeardisms and all.

And admirably the system worked. 'Marianne,' said I, 'you know you are at full liberty to ransack my writing desk at all hours; there can be nothing there or elsewhere that I should conceal from you. Any letters of mine, as soon as they arrived, you are free to open, only taking care to place them in my letter-case, that I may be sure to see them. Or if they should come first into my hands, you would only find them open instead of sealed, that's all the difference.'

'And I'm sure,' would be the reply, 'I shall always be as unreserved with you. I should never dream of receiving any letter and then locking it up, or hiding it. If it only enclosed a milliner's bill, I should bring it to you.'

'Thank you, my dear. Charming confidence.'

It certainly worked admirable for a long while—two or three months—and might have been quite a perfect system, only we had bound ourselves by such solemn vows to have no concealments from one another, that conscience was rarely quite at ease, and sometimes felt its rose-leaves a little rumpled and uncomfortable, when happening to call to recollection some trifling affair that had never been communicated, for the simple reason that it had never been remembered.

As for myself, I cannot say that I was so much a victim to sensibility, thus wrought upon by a too literal reading of the bond into which we had both entered; Marianne was the principal martyr.

Sometimes, perhaps, I found her looking at me at breakfast with almost half a tear in each eye, her coffee getting cold, and her newspaper (containing possibly a breach of promise or even a murder) unread. After scalding my throat with my hot second cup in a natural emotion of surprise, as well as anxiety to know what was the matter, I discovered that she did not feel 'quite right,' but rather as if she were unintentionally suppressing a fact which I had a claim to know—that she was quite sure she had no motive for concealment, and was even unconscious of having a secret, until she woke up in the night thinking about it—and really, then, foolish as it was, she could not help crying about it too; for of this she was certain, that there be no affection where there was concealment.

And what was the mighty secret after all?

'Oh, no! you mistake me. It is no mighty secret—far from it; for they are only mere acquaintances, the Pimbles, though pleasant people enough, but I fancied the concealment might look intentional. It is something Mrs. Pimble told me the other day when we dined there.—There is a probability of her girl marrying; yes, so she says; pretty well—an Indiaman; but I believe the event will not take place this ten months.'

'Oh, well, if that's all, the secret was not a mighty one. I could have waited the ten months for the news, and you know I should have been sure to have heard it then.'

'That's very true, my dear; but then, you know, in the meantime concealment—'

Such sensibility could not be too tenderly estimated; and when I looked round my little world of friends, and my wide universe of acquaintances, delightful indeed was the contrast which the candor and openness presented. In all directions I could hear familiar phrases flying about, such as—'My wife knows nothing of this;' or, 'You need not mention it before Edward;' or, 'There is no occasion to tell Jane things of this kind;' or, 'He hates to hear about such matters, so not a syllable, if you please;' while we in our little matrimonial sanctum, had set up a confessional for all innocent communications; and as often as we had anything to say, and a good deal oftener, to that we could repair for a blissful interchange of confidence.

It was necessary to give a thought occasionally to the chilling reserve discernible in families around us, for I could not afford to think less of the trifling inconveniences attendant upon our own system. Every day brought with it a half dozen small secrets for Mrs. Shallowlove to hide from her husband—'matters that for her part she had no idea of telling S. about;' but on the contrary, every day brought to my ears, fresh from the innocent lips of my wife, a hundred absurdities which there was no earthly occasion to mention to any body.

'Oh, you are not here are you! I have only just six words—when you have finished your letters will do.'

'No, Marianne, now; I'm ready to listen'—and my pen would be laid down, of course.

'Presently would do as well, but I wished to tell you that I have heard from mamma—'

'Yesterday, my love. She was well, all was going on smoothly, and she had nothing to communicate, you told me.'

'Yes, but I have heard again from her this morning; half an-hour ago, only I have had no opportunity of telling you, and I can't bear anything to be dwelling on my mind. Here is her letter; you can read it. She has no intelligence to add to that she sent yesterday, and has therefore nothing to say.'

'Oh.'

'Oh, and I never told you that Mr. Duckit has let his house'—

'Was his house to let, Marianne? I didn't know—'

'Yes, 'Oh, yes, his house was to let, and he has now let it, I am told—the fixtures taken at a fair valuation. Besides that, it seems he means to retire from business, and sell his Canadian property.'

'Ah, very will, Marianne, I suppose he knows his own business, whatever it is, though we scarcely know him but by sight.'

'No, to be sure, we know nothing of him, only I thought I wouldn't conceal—Oh, and that little Miss Elderly, a chattering thing, she has just been here, and I fancied you would wonder what in the world she could be telling me—'

'Not I, indeed; and I hope you don't think it necessary.'

'Yes, but I do; though there's really little or nothing to tell, except that Dr. Quick has had notice this morning to be in attendance at the Rectory'—(a little cough here)—'the rector prays for a little girl, as they have but eight—but I understand his wife's wishes in that respect are not exactly his.'

'I heartily wish, my dear, that both parties may be gratified; and now, if you have no objection, I'll finish my letter.

To be sure, certainly; indeed I have nothing to add, nor should I have communicated all this, and particulars last mentioned, relative to affairs at the Rectory, only I am of opinion that where there is concealment'—

It was natural that I should contract, to some extent, the same habit; and I at first found myself gravely relieving my mind of a multitude of insignificances daily, the smallness of which made them a tremendous burthen to bear. Perhaps some event undisclosed, unconfided—concealed, suppressed within my own bosom—has been recollected after quitting the house to take my morning stroll; and the door has been opened again, that I might mention the interesting fact.

'I quite forgot to apprise you, Marianne, of a step which I conceived it right to take two days ago. I have ordered a new hat—as you rather object to the shape of this—and I would not have you taken by surprise.'

Or perhaps, when she was just starting on her own trip, call her back to say—'About the country asylum, to which I talked of subscribing a couple of pounds. Dearest Marianne, that there may be no concealment in anything between us two, I now mention to *you*, that I have made it guineas.'

But this scrupulousness on my side soon vanished, and I began to find that I had nothing in the world to communicate, unless an affair of consequence had happened. Not so my wife; there is no end to the feminine conscience under the influence of affection.

It was a little inconvenient to be aroused out of my after-dinner nap, for the mere purpose of receiving a proof that she had nothing to conceal, contained in a demonstration that she had nothing to disclose. But it was still worse, when, in the midst of a fiery discussion at the club, to be summoned down to the door, and to find Marianne's eager honest face gleaming with a piece of intelligence, which she felt it wicked to withheld.

'My darling creature,' I cried, 'such anxiety and confidential devotion makes the very heart speak within one! My darling creature, so you have something to say, and came here that I might not lose—'

'Yes, to be sure, and so I thought we would drive round this way, for I can keep nothing to myself. The rector's disappointed—it's a boy!'

We never had, however, the least syllable of complaint between us to check the course of mutual confidence; unless it might be thought to come in the form of a small exclamation of surprise, now and then, from the lips of Marianne, at accidentally discovering some insignificance which I had omitted to mention at the confessional.

'And so,' Marianne would cry, 'you met Mr. Walker the other day! He told me last night, when he came and sat by me, that he had seen you lately!'

'Walker! yes, to be sure, I met him a fortnight ago in Pall Mall.'

'You never told me!'

'My dear, I forgot it before I reached home.'

'How strange! Now I should have told *you!*'

That she would.

'When you asked that gentleman in the blue stock to sing last night, you praised his fine voice; I never knew you had heard him before.'

'Yes, my dear, I dropped in one night, you may remember, in Winpole street, when there was a little music going on. He sang there.'

'Really! and so he sang *there!*' cried Marianne. 'Well, I never knew that till now!'

But I must confess, that about the end of the first twelvemonth of our married life, Marianne, perhaps for want of a real grievance, began to imagine one. No, it did not amount to that neither. I should rather say, that she took a needless objection to one family group amongst our acquaintances, and cherished a mild dislike which our system of candor and open confession would not of course permit her to conceal.

There was something a little peculiar in the tone of the people, that gave a kind of excuse to her objections. I had not know them long, not at all intimately, yet they wrote to me as to an old friend. As often as Marianne glanced over a letter of theirs, the foolish fluttering thing (never she must see this page!) felt half inclined to tear it as an unwarrantable freedom.—There were some young girls too in the case, all monstrous innocent, but giddy as wild birds and Marianne in fact did not at all like their chirping.

[illegible] did what I could to discourage the [illegible] not so easy to accomplish [illegible] would come now and [illegible] would glance over them as [illegible] truly observed, it should appear [illegible] in the least minded such frivolity.

One evening, returning home from a short ramble, I found on the table some parcels of books and papers, which had arrived for me during my absence. Marianne made some reference to them as matters I had anticipated, and left me to open, search and peruse. Underneath them, on the table, I then found a post letter, directed in a hand-writing not unknown, yet not familiar to me. It was from one of my lively, freedom-loving friends—the well-meaning, but not over-refined correspondent, whose gaiety had caused many a little shadow to creep over the fair brow of my Marianne.

The letter I read and then read again, and then laid it down with a feeling of regret not unmixed with anger. I felt that my correspondent had no right, by any conceivable law of freedom or privilege of society, to address me in a manner so unmistakeable. I was then associated with their dearest friends; may it might have been supposed that I was their near relative, and that I had known them for years was a thing legible in every line!

They commanded rather than invited my presence; I *must* join them in their excursion: it was all settled, and my excellent friends the ——s, and ——s, whose names I could not have spelt; and whose faces I should not know, Wednesday morning early; magnificent scenery; soul stirring associations; invigorating breezes; wild freshness of nature; delightful arrangement; party perfectly Boccaccian. Not a word about my wife. I did think it cool, and it heated me accordingly.

But its effect on me was of no consequence—what could be its effect on the mind of Marianne! So familiar was the tone and style of the epistle, so absurdly inconsistent with the account I had always given, that although I feared not its power to work any unkind suspicion in her mind, I knew well that it would disturb and annoy her. Perfectly blameless as I was, it must yet seem—so very free was my correspondent—that I had insensibly, inadvertently encouraged the unaccountable familiarity. I resolved after a minute's consideration to spare her the annoyance. Why should she, angel that she was (and *is*, whether she should chance to see this paper or not!) be even a momentary sufferer by such impertinence! But how to take in safety this first step in the dark regions of secrecy!—how to manage the first violation of our compact!—how to effect my First Concealment!

Mark, ye married youth, that ye may avoid! I said I was blameless—and yet I must needs turn schemer, and work with the tools of guilt.

The letter having been found under the packet, had been unobserved by me until their removal. Marianne had made no mention of it, the seal was unbroken—perhaps she had not seen it at all. What then so easy? I would burn it at once. Not so;—stop! If she had not seen the letter itself, she must have heard the postman's knock—our house was not so large (how the family has increased!) and she knew that *a* letter had been left. To put it aside—to half hide it for the evening, would, if she should chance to notice its absence, or spy the epistle itself, look most awkward and suspicious. It would denote my consciousness of something, and deprive me of the power of explaining anything. I should be convicted of a desire to conceal, without profiting by my guilt.

The thought struck me—yes, I had it. Happily the letter, though from the same family party, was not from the same *person* who had frequently written; and even if Marianne had seen it, it was unlikely she had recognized the hand. Forth from my pocket I drew a letter which I had brought from the club—it was from Tom Jones, of St. Johns, to come and smoke with him. Triumphantly drawing Tom's letter from the invelope, and performing the same operation with respect to the new comer, I placed the jolly smoker's summons in the envelope of my objectionable correspondent, thrust one into my pocket and threw the other carelessly on the table. There it lay, to all appearance, the very same, save and except its broken seal, that I had found there! *That* was the letter just left by the postman! What a master-piece of policy!

I felt at the moment, that I ought at least to get a secretaryship to an embassy from the government. My talents had been sadly thrown away, buried alive under heaps of honesty!

While thus pleasantly musing, wandering as I might say, between Constantinople and Madrid, Marianne entered. I was then deeply busied in books and papers. There lay the clever deception—the innocent, the criminal epistle—the wolf in sheep's clothing. My Marianne, after a minute or two, approached the table, and took it up. I never raised my eyes, nor seemed conscious of the action. There was silence—broken only by the rustling of my papers.—'Yes,' thought I, 'You may read with quiet nerves—you cannot know how cunningly I have contrived to spare you an annoyance!

No sooner had the thought been conceived, than a faint moan, a low cry of fright and pain, startled my inmost soul. I looked up and saw my wife's face perfectly white—

'The lively blood had gone to guard her heart.'

Her limbs trembled—fear and anguish were diffused all over her, and she dropped at my feet. I could not speak, surprise kept me dumb, and her feelings first found a voice.

'Oh! what have I done? and what have you done? That is not the letter, but the envelope only. The child, your little nephew, was in the room when it came, and before I could see what he was doing, had seized it and found one side of the cover open—see, here it is—he read the name of the writer—I saw not a word, but only know from whom it came. Oh, why this mystery—this dreadful deception? What am I to think, what suffer?' And then she sank powerless upon my knees.

A hundred feelings crowded stifling into my heart at this instant, but assuredly a silly feeling was uppermost. I had not the emotion of a rascal or a hypocrite; but I am able to announce to the public in general that the feeling of an enormous fool is a singularly disagreeable one.

Evasion would have been meanness, madness—besides, it was impossible; and with crimsoned cheeks, I instantly fell to my confessions. I explained all in ten words. I drew the real letter—that infernal well-intentioned missive—from my pocket. I convinced her that there was nothing in it, and that I had been betrayed into most intense folly by anxiety for her—by respect for her very mistakes—by disinterested fondness and affection.

And she believed as readily as she doubted. Well might she doubt, and well might she believe. From that moment—good or evil—there have been NO CONCEALMENTS!

Hypocritical piety is double iniquity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TULAREE PLAINS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Galena Advertiser publishes the following extract from a private letter from California:

"The gold mines have actually ruined California, in an agricultural point of view. In fact, Agriculture will never be of any consequence in this country, except where water can be found to irrigate the land; and water is scarce all over the country, except in the mountains. As a grazing country, it is probably the best in the world; and a statement of the numbers of cattle, horses, elk, deer, antelope, etc., that roam wild over the Tularee Plains, would not be credited if stated. These Plains are, on an average, 50 miles wide and 500 miles long. In crossing them I have seen a drove of elk that covered more than four square miles of ground, all running at the height of their speed. Droves of wild horses and antelope were quietly grazing a few miles distant, without manifesting the least alarm, as they are accustomed to such stampedes of elk. Millions of wild geese were flying overhead, having been aroused by the elk. Their noise was deafening. Travelling two and a half hours, at a brisk trot through this wilderness of animated nature, brought us to the San Joaquim's timbered bank and to water. At the crossing, the Tularee plains are forty-one miles wide. The river like a huge anaconda winds through their center. The plain is without wood or water, except immediately on the banks of the river. The plains are literally covered with elk horns, some of them so large that I could not lift them. One set, in particular, was so enormous that two men had a heavy lift to throw it into the wagon. It is to be sent home as a curiosity. At the river we got some of the finest salmon, which were speared by our Indians.—We caught some small fish with a hook and line. The water is cold, clear, and transparent. Salmon of twenty-five to sixty pounds were seen wending their way up the stream. We crossed the river in a boat swimming our horses. The ferryman—a Missourian—told me that fever and ague paevailed to a fearful extent in the neighborhood, and I soon had occular demonstration of the fact, by the shaking of a couple of hereditary bondsmen from Mexico, who were crossing over with us. But the mines, considering the exposure to which a man is subjected, are healthy. Intermittent fever is common, but it yields readily to quinine. But one man died of bilious fever while I was there; he was an Oregonian.

A HINT TO TEACHERS. Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in the Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher, wishing to look out a word, took up the lad's dictionary, and opening it found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

'Did you draw these?' said the teacher.

'Yes, sir,' said the boy, with a downcast look.

'I don't think it well for boys to draw in their books,' said the teacher; 'and I would rub these out if I were you; but they are well done.—Did you ever take lessons?'

'No, sir;' said the boy, his eyes sparkling.

'Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the meantime see how well you can recite your lessons.'

The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gained the medal before he left school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of the old masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country.—After the boy had gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture, as a token of respect; and I doubt not to this day he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

What a mistake to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! The passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited; they are more violent and more apparent; but they have less energy, less durability, less intense and concentrated power than in mature life. In youth, passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks up the other, as waves upon a rock, till the heart frets itself to repose. In manhood, the great sea flows on more calm, but more profound; its serenity is the proof of the might and terror of its course, were the wind to blow and the storm to rise.

The best book of medicine is the book of nature; the best physician nature.

The handsomest specimen of the "art of printing," is a thousand dollar bank note!

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

GREAT CATTLE TRAIN. The Express cattle train which come down from the Vermont Central, Passumsic and Northern railroads Tuesday, reached Lowell this morning at a quarter past two. The trains came into Concord with one hundred and twenty-six fully loaded cars. They reached Lowell with two hundred five.—There were twenty-eight cars of cattle from the Vermont Central—forty-six from the Passumsic, and fifteen from the Northern. The balance of the cars were loaded with produce and merchandise. Heretofore the cattle from the Vermont Central, have gone down over the Fitchburg road, but now since arrangements have been fully completed to express a train from Montpelier, and in a few weeks from Waterbury, Vt., in one day to Brighton market, stock may be expected to come from Northern and Western Vermont, and from Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, N. Y., (through which the Ogdensburgh road passed,) over the Northern, Concord, Nassua and Lowell roads. It is a suggestive sight to see the cattle from the 'thousand hills' of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the sheep from the 'misty mountain tops,' thundering in one day and night two hundred miles to the shambles. The train last night is said by those who know, to have been the most valuable that ever came down over the Northern road.—Lowell Courier.

THE WAY SHE FIXED HIM.—If there is really a difficult point to be managed, and acuteness is required to effect it, commend us to woman's wit for the purpose.

Now there was a certain tin ware pedlar who traveled the country to dispose of notions to such as were willing to bargain. He was a persevering trader, and never suffered himself to be bluffed off with a short answer. One house, in particular, he continued to visit, in spite of rebuffs and assurances that nothing was wanted,—they never bought goods in that way. Nevtheless, he made his call steadily, with each regular round, until he become a regular pest, and in reply to the information that it was useless to call, he made known his purpose to do so just as often as he pleased.

One bitter cold day the house-bell rang, and the good lady hastened to get her hands from the dough in which they were busy, to answer the call. When there stood the everlasting pedlar.

'Any tin-ware wanted to-day, ma'am?'

'Have you any tin kitchens?'

'Yes, ma'am,' and away he went to bring samples, chuckling at the idea that his zeal was to be successful at last. 'There's nothing,' muttered he, 'like hanging on, anyhow.'

The tin kitchens were brought, and tin pans next inquired for. The pans were brought, and other articles enumerated to seven different kinds, until a goodly portion of the pedlar's load had been transferred to the house.

'Is there anything more you want ma'am?'

'Oh no,—I don't want any of these, I only asked if you had them; I didn't say I wanted them.'

The pedlar was fairly "sold," and for a moment he felt like getting angry,—but the idea rather tickled him, and he commenced to return his wares to the cart, without uttering a word. He then muttered and rode off satisfied. He has never called at that house since.

Somebody says, that out West they fight with clubs as big as a dog's body. Some throw stones as big as a pail of milk. One chap out in that region laughs so loud that it loosens his teeth, and on one occasion shook off one of his ears.—As for the girls they are amazing sweet. A man traveling through that region on horseback declares that the wind came to him so ladened with fragrance, that he thought he was near a garden of roses. He discovered it was only a bevy of girls going through the woods.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In a trial for breach of promise of marriage, the court laid down the following law:

"If a man offers to marry a woman, or promises to do it, he is not bound to comply with it unless she agrees to accept him. It takes two to make a marriage contract as well as any other bargain. Where a man has a contract of marriage with a woman and merely puts it off, and she becomes impatient, she cannot drag him into court and demand damages, unless she has formally offered to perform the contract on her part, and he dishonestly refused, and so puts an end to the contract; because perchance he would prefer the marriage to the suit, and he ought to have a chance to make a choice."

A "WHOPPER."—We don't endorse the following, which we find in one of our exchanges:

'A young lady in one of the eastern cities while eating some whortleberries, had this misfortune to have one remain in her throat, from which grew a prolific bush. Two quarts of berries were gathered from it at one picking, and the family lived on the puddings for a week, besides giving a quantity to the neighbors.'

☞ It was a pretty saying of a little boy, who seeing two nestling birds picking at each other, enquired of his elder brother what they were doing. 'They are quarrelling,' was the answer. 'No,' replied the child, 'that cannot be; they are brothers.'

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer HIBERNIA arrived at East Boston Wednesday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to August 4th, London to the 3d, and Paris to the 2d.

There is little change either politically or commercially, in the affairs of Europe since the last arrival.

Hungary, Italy, France, and the Duchies, seem to be in *statu quo.* Paris was still in "state of siege," although the Council of ministers were considering the removal of the restriction.

The deaths from the cholera in England and Scotland were about 500 daily.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and suite, embarked on the 1st inst., on board the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G. C. H., with the royal standard at the main, proceeding under a salute from Cowes Castle, *en route*, to Cork, Dublin, Belfast and Greenock.

The inhabitants of several of the Irish cities Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, for instance, were making preparations for an enthusiastic reception of the Queen, laying of the political feelings.

Trade had continued quiet but very steady The produce markets are well supplied, but buyers are very cautious in their operations. The prospects of the harvest being of a most favorable character, and the absence as yet of any disease in the potato crop, has tended to lower the price of breadstuff. The Metal market is steady, and a fair business going forward. Money is still abundant.

The weather continues exceedingly fine, and is forcing on the grain crops to maturity. The harvest has commenced in the southern districts of England, and will be general in the course of a week or two. The appearance of all the grain crops promises a very abundant yield. Under such circumstances Breadstuffs of all discriptions are further depressed, particularly Indian Corn, of which there has been a large import. Good and prime qualities of white and yellow are quoted at 24s to 25s 6d per quarter; inferior parcels, heated and out of condition, are selling as low as 22s to 23s. The sales of Flour have been limited, and prices are in favor of the buyer, American sound and sweet is comparatively scarce, and sales a limited extent at 24s to 25s per barrel while inferior, uninspected, is offering in quantity at 20s to 21s.

The Queen having quitted Osborne house for Ireland, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech contains of course, nothing very novel.—Ireland closes the session as it commenced with that subject, and all nations will concur in the prayer put forth, that the Irish people, "as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, may now be granted the blessings of an abundant harvest and internal peace."

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—We are still under the painful necessity of reporting a considerable increase on the excessive mortality of last week. It is only in the metropolitan districts where the register is so complete as to enable us to judge of the entire kingdom. In that district the deaths in the three previous weeks were 1070, 1360, 1741, and last week rose to 1931.—In 1847, when the influenza raged, the four weeks of extreme mortality were 1086, 1677, 2454, 2416, and the fifth week it continued to decline. The deaths from cholera in London district, which in the last three weeks were 152, 339, 678, rose at last week to 783, which is not so great a comparative increase as in the earlier period of the epidemic. Diarrhœa and dysentery have been equally prevalent, the total deaths from these causes being 1021, whilst the weekly ordinary average is but 92. In fact, to these three disorders the excessive mortality is solely attributable.—[Wilmer & Smith.

IN FRANCE a general state of tranquility prevails, the whole attention of the people being passively directed towards some fresh organic change in the form of government; each day the necessity for some such mortification of the new constitution becoming more and more ackowledged. Under pretence of assisting at the inauguration of a railway between Tours and Nantes, the President has proceeded to those towns, visiting Saumur, Orleans, Blois, and Angers on his tour. The enthusiasm of the people in his favor seems to be on the increase. At a future period he will proceed southwards, and visit Bordeaux and Lyons, and perhaps Marseilles, taking the great intervention towns on his route. Whether this is merely to catch popularity from the provinces, or whether it is a prelude to more important schemes, remains to be unfolded. Already it is plainly out-spoken that capitalists refuse to give any confidence to the present Republican form of government on account of its instability, and therefore the French journals declare that it must be changed.

PRUSSIA.—The Baden insurrection having been suppressed, great rejoicings have taken place in Berlin, and preparations are being made the Prince of Prussia a triumph when he returns to the capital. In the meantime the state of siege has been removed, and tranquility generally prevails. We are told that the Archduke John is about to return to Frankfort, to resume his post at the head of the central government.

ITALY.—From Italy we learn nothing further than the Pope has made an arrangement to carry on the Government by the commission, and that his return to his capital is indefinitely postponed.

PORTUGAL.—*Death of the Ex-King Charles Albert.*—By the the arrival of mail-packet Montrose, with advices from Lisbon to the 29th of July, we learn that the ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, died, after intense suffering, on the 28th of July. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR rages with unrelenting fury. During the past week we are more in the dark than ever respecting the military operation going on. It seems, nevertheless, certain that Georgey has quitted the line of the Danble, after having cut through the Russian, lines, and he entered Kashau on the 21st ultimo. Dembinski, it is said, has taken up his position on the banks of the rail road from Szegled to Szolnok, stretching to the south-west of Jass Berenyi. The town of Nagy Katta is the pivot of his operations; threatening to attack the flank of the Russians, whilst he is in a position equally to assail the Austrians. The account of the defeat of Jellachich is confirmed. The commander who drove him into Syrma appears to be Guyon.

We have not heard of General Hayman since he went to relieve the Ban. Of Bem we know little or nothing; he appears to be in Transylvania, but in what precise spot we are not correctly informed. From the latest accounts the Hungarian forces are computed at 160,000 men, with 250 guns; the Landsturn is not included. There are four divisions; the first under Georgey, the second under Dembinski, the third under Vetter, and the fourth, the least numerous but best disciplined, under Bem. The Russian reserves are now moving to the eastward. The grand reserve of 80,000 men left in Gallicia is advancing towards the seat of war, and we believe that in a very short time a serious battle will take place. It is scarcely to be wondered that the Hungarians and Poles should carry the war into the enemy's country. Accordingly we are told that another grand conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg; and, it is said, that no fewer than 280 persons have been arrested in the Russian capital as implicated in the plot, which had for its object the overthrow of the present dynasty and the erection of a Republic. Its ramifications were spread over the whole of the empire.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 21, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN HUBBARD,
OF HALLOWELL.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS, if we can believe the accounts we are in possession of, have, thus far terminated most disastrously for whiggery, and show that the administration is doomed to meet an opposition majority in the next House of Representatives. In North Carolina, where we feared the democrats would lose one member, things remain as they were in the last Congress, the new delegation containing six whigs and three democrats. One of the whigs is Mr Stanley, a man of considerable talent and legislative experience, and who, in one of the hottests contest ever known, has been chosen by the beggarly majority of *fifty-six!* the same district having given General Taylor 1097 majority only nine months since! In Kentucky, we have carried five members, being a gain of one as compared with the delegation from the same State in the last House of Representatives, and this in one of the strongest whig States in the Union. What we have gained in Tennessee we cannot positively say, the last telegraphic despatch putting it at three members, which may or may not be correct. The election of Mr Ewing, in the whig district formerly represented by General Barrow, is conceded by the whigs, but nothing more. But even this would be one member gained to the democrats. In Indiana, it is probable that things remain pretty much as they were, except that a freesoiler has been elected in one of the districts formerly represented by a whig, being a whig loss of one. Thus, in four States, the whigs have certainly lost three members, and probably five or six. The opposition, previous to the August elections, consisted of seventy (70) democrats and (12) freesoilers; now it amounts to ninety (90) democrats and thirteen (13) freesoilers, and when we shall have received full returns from the States referred to, it may be found to amount to more than this.—Should the democrats hold their own in the States yet to be heard from, or which elect in the fall, their numbers in the next Congress will not be less than 106, against 111 whigs, the 13 free soil members holding the balance of power. But we believe that things will be better than this for the democratic party. We shall probably gain two or three members, and be at least equal to the whigs in the House, in point of numbers, and certainly not inferior to them in the character of our members. Of the thirteen free soil members elected, several are very able men, and most of them persons of large experience in legislation. Of these thirteen, Messrs Allen, Giddings, Preston King, and Wilmot, are quite as hostile to the administration as any member of the democratic party, and are not likely to be intimidated by the "frowns" of the President. Their weight is likely to be felt in the House, and those members who agree with them in sentiment will probably be governed by their advice and example, so that in no way can the administration hope for support from the free soil representatives.

The result of the Congressional and State elections since the 4th of march, is without any parallel in our history. The administration has been every where condemned, so that to merely hold their own ("with a difference") in a whig State is regarded by the whigs in the light of a victory, as is plain enough from their rejoicing over the result in North Carolina. The events of 1841 afford no parallel to those of 1849. The death of General Harrison, and the Presidential Chair being taken by a gentleman who was known to be strongly attached to many of the principles of the democratic party, confounded the whigs, who knew not how to act in an emergency the occurrence of which it had never entered into their minds to count upon as possible; and Mr Clay, in the hope of ruining both President Tyler and Secretary Webster, threw the whole weight of his vast influence and mighty name into the destructive scale. Nothing of this kind has occurred since the inauguration of President Taylor. To outward appearance, the whig party is as united now, and as likely to concentrate its energies for a given purpose, as it was when the President was sworn into office. To what, then, are we to attribute the defeats of the administration through spring and summer, and which bid fair to continue? They are attributable to the well founded impression that Gen. Taylor's election was owing to the practice of gross fraud on the part of himself and his leading supporters. Nominated, supported, and elected as a liberal, no-party man, he has sat in the Executive Chair since John Adams was ejected therefrom by an indignant people, and the most proscriptive and intolerant of partizans. He cannot be reached, directly, but it is easy, by refusing legislative support to him and his measures, to prevent him from doing much more mischief; and this course the people have adopted, and they will resolutely persevere in its pursuit. They did not discover the fraud until it was too late to turn their knowledge to full account; but if all the States had held their congressional elections between March and December, it is not probable that more than seventy-five out-and-out Taylor whigs would have been returned to the House. New York never would have returned thirty-four Taylor members, had it been known that Taylorism was a sort of bastard whiggism, possessing in an exaggerated degree all the vices of its predecessor.

"☞ The Oxford Democrat says, 'The Democracy dissolved! The thing is impossible.—It rests upon a basis of truth and justice, which is as ever-enduring and permanent as time!' It does, does it? Well, we are glad of it. *Time* passes away, *eternity* endures. There will then, at length, be an end of Hubbardism. 'This is one comfort,' and a consolation devoutly to be wished."—[Portland Inquirer.

The foregoing is from a "free soil" paper published in Portland, and the mouth-piece of a faction who call themselves the "free democracy." It aims all its hard blows at the democracy, but is exceedingly tender of federalism.—To keep up a separate organization, and to retain a few votes for a third candidate, it is miserably driven to the necessity of giving false constructions to the declarations of the democracy. It will be a question of morals as well as politics to know how many followers men will get who are thus anxious for party, but reckless of truth or principle.

The construction the Inquirer man gives to our remark, coupled with his closing sentence, quoted above, affords sufficient evidence of his utter want of sympathy with democratic principles. More,—it is a strong indication that he is fairly launched on the black sea of federalism, —that he is endeavoring to accomplish under the cloak of "free soil," what the federalists have for sixty years struggled in vain to accomplish. We would caution our friends against this "wolf in sheep's clothing," did we not have reason to believe his claws have been filed off and his teeth extracted.

In the mean time we recommend him to read the following notice, issued by "One of the firm." It will serve to correct some of his misapprehensions, as he appears to be ignorant in regard to the facts in the case.

"NOTICE.—It having been publicly declared that 'the National Democratic Party is dissolved,' the undersigned would take the liberty of correcting such declaration by stating that there has only been a slight change in the firm—the Messrs. Van Buren having withdrawn their interest therefrom, and united with Abolition & Co. in the wholesale manufacture of political abstractions, [illegible] controversies, &c.

The business of the National Democratic Party (having mainly for its object the riddance of the country from whig rule) will still be carried on under the ancient principles by which they have ever been governed, by the

DEMOCRATIC MASSES."

A PALPABLE HIT.—The London Times and Globe, in some recent articles on the trouble in the British American Colonies, undertook to speak very contemptuously of those territories. This has provoked the following retort from the Halifax Colonist. We think the Blue-Nose has hit them:—

The London Times has let the cat out of the bag. Not that we suppose the old lady had any wish to keep this particular black cat in the bag. Far from this. She has too magnificent a sense of her own consequence—is too much puffed up by the silly adulation of those who are pleased to style her The Thunderer—(save the mark—Blunderer would be a more appropriate name) —to care a straw about the concerns of an insignificant spot of earth, only six times the size of the British Islands. The disturbances in Canada, according to the Times and the ministerial Globe, are a tempest in a teapot. There is a certain piece of water called "the harbor of Boston," which once served the purpose of a teapot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.

Louis Philippe's stables have been converted into hospitals. It would be glorious if the people would serve every palace in Europe in the same way. In this nineteenth century it is astonishing that the masses will consent to be fooled by the fools that are known by the name of kings.

Fourteen thousand British seamen deserted the merchant service the last year, [illegible] of whom left the vessels on the American coast. Our wonder is that more don't leave 'em.

☞ The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday morning last, after a session of a little over three months.

☞ Hon. Elisha M. Thurston was chosen Secretary of the Board of Education on Thursday last.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAUCUS.

In accordance with previous notice the Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris met in Convention at the Town House, in said town, on Saturday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Representative to the next Legislature, to be supported by the Democracy of the Representative District composed of Paris and Woodstock: Also to select four Delegates to represent the Democracy of Paris in the Senatorial and County Conventions to be holden on the 22d inst., and to transact such other business as might properly come before said Convention.

The meeting was called to order by B. C. CUMMINGS, Esq., Chairman of the Town Committee.

THOMAS CROCKER, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. K. KIMBALL, Secretary.

On motion, America Thayer, Charles Andrews, and Thomas H. Brown were chosen a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for Representative, which committee reported as follows:

1st Ballot. Whole number of votes		162
Necessary to a choice,		82
George W. Millett had		75
Joseph H. King	"	63
John Porter	"	12
Scattering		2

and consequently there was no choice.

2d Ballot. Whole number of votes		166
Necessary to a choice		84
George W. Millett had		98
Joseph H. King	"	68

and thereupon George W. Millett was declared to be duly selected.

The same committee reported that Alvah Shurtleff, Jun'r, Geo. K. Shaw, Eleazer Dunham, Jun'r, and Salon Walker were duly elected Delegates to the Senatorial and County Conventions, which report was accepted.

On motion, America Thayer, Wm. K. Kimball, and Austin Partridge were chosen a Town Committee for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH H. KING, Esq., introduced the following Resolution, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we unanimously concur in the nomination of Geo. W. Millett as Representative to the next Legislature of this State, and that we recommend to the Democracy of this Representative District to give him their united support for that office.

On motion, Voted, That the Delegates to the Senatorial Convention be instructed to cast their votes for BENJ. C. CUMMINGS, Esq., for Senator.

Mr. Cummings declined being considered a candidate for that office.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat.

Voted to adjourn.

THOMAS CROCKER, Chairman.
WM. K. KIMBALL, Sec.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN EXPRESSMAN.—It has been stated that Mr. Hull, who run an Express to Portland from this city, has disappeared. We learn that he left here about a fortnight ago for Albany, and thence went to New York city, where, when last heard from, he was getting ready to start for California. The amount which he has taken with him is about $860, which had been entrusted to him by various persons doing business between this city and Portland.—Boston Traveller.

ARREST OF THE ABSCONDING EXPRESS MAN.—We copy from the N. York Tribune the following account of the arrest of Hull, the express man who lately absconded from this city:

"Some time since, a Railroad express conductor, named Hull, mysteriously disappeared with about $860 in money, which was intrusted to him from Boston or Portland, and the affair created a great excitement at the time. Nothing could be ascertained of his whereabouts until yesterday, when officer Mundell received information that was working in Brooklyn somewhere, preparatory to embarking for the 'gold diggins.' However, a third party ascertained that a letter had been mailed from Boston to Brooklyn, addressed to him. On receiving information of the fact, the officer secreted himself in the front office to await the coming of the owner, who shortly after presented himself, inquired for the letter, and was 'nabbed.' The affair was executed so promptly as to astonish even the prisoner. Upon being conveyed to the Justices' Court he denied all knowledge of the charge, but subsequently made an ineffectual attempt to escape by jumping out of the court-room window, and running up Fulton Avenue, where he was soon re-captured. He was committed for examination."

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Maj. Gen. Rowan has arrived here from the Caledonia Springs. The garrison has been put under arms, and the guards on all the public buildings doubled.

P. S. There was rioting at Montreal last night. A few men went to the house of Lafontaine, and were fired on and one killed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Since noon five arrests have been made—Orr, Cook, Dyer, Courtney, and Ewing, charged with tumult and destruction of Parliament House. All bailed except Courtney, against whom other warrants are out. Much excitement prevailed, but all looks quiet to-night. Cholera—14 cases and 9 deaths; at Quebec two cases in 24 hours.

FLORIDA.—The Savannah Georgian of the 4th inst. reports that, though no further Indian disturbances had occurred, great excitement continued to prevail among the frontier settlers of Florida, and the ferries on the route to Tampico and Ocala had been abandoned in consequence. The U. S. troops designed for the protection of the inhabitants, had reached St. Augustine, and the volunteers to the number of 100, had been mustered into service, at Jacksonville.

BRITISH CLAIM ON NICARAGUA.

A year or two since, an account appeared in the newspapers, to the effect that the British government had persuaded a boy to become nominal King of Mosquito, from whom it obtained the concession of certain privileges, in consideration of which it stipulated to protect the pretended king whom it had set up, in the exercise of his territorial rights and possessions. By this expedient that government obtained a foothold upon that country, and now puts forward claims which conflict with the sovereignty and territorial possessions of the State of Nicaragua, and also with the rights of the American Steam Navigation Company, as will be seen by the letter of the British consul at New York, which we copy below. The policy that there should be no more colonization in America by the monarchical governments of Europe was proclaimed by Mr. Monroe, and reiterated by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Polk. We believe that those Chief Magistrates of the republic, in promulgating such sentiments, expressed truly the firm determination of the American people upon that subject. This movement of the British government comes in conflict with that determination of the American people; and it now remains to be seen whether or not the present administration will adopt and reiterate the resolution expressed by Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and Polk, or tamely submit to this new and insulting usurpation of the British government.

The nature and motive of the transaction on the part of the British government are very apparent. The transaction itself is a mere fraud upon the rights of other powers: and the motive is to seize upon the most direct pathway which the United States have to their vast possessions on the Pacific, and to the commerce of that ocean, and of eastern Asia. Will the American people submit to this barefaced and insolent pretension of the British government? We hope not, and we believe they will not, if the administration shall exhibit the firmness and decision which the crisis demands.—Union.

HER BRITISH MAJESTY'S CONSULATE,
New York, July 30, 1849.

SIR: Her Britannic Majesty's government being informed that an agreement for the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific has been concluded between the government of the State of Nicaragua and Mr. Clapp and Dr. Brown, citizens of the United States, and agents of the "New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company" —of which company you apprized me that you were one—from the execution of which agreement, it is inferred that the government of Nicaragua has led the New York and New Orleans Company to suppose that government is competent to dispose of the exclusive right of navigating the St. John's river; such agreement likewise containing a clause binding the company to build a public store at St. John's: I am instructed officially to inform the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company—which I take leave to do through you—that the boundary line of the Mosquito kingdom touches the St. John's river at the Machuca Rapid, about thirty miles below the Lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Mosquito.—I have likewise to inform the company that the port of St. John's, now called Grey Town, at which they have agreed with the Nicaragua government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito; that her Majesty's government is bound to protect the king of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. John's river; and that the government of Nicaragua has entered into an agreement in regard to places where it has no competence.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ANTHONY BARCLAY.

CALIFORNIA.—Of the political movements we have nothing definite, the time for holding the convention not having yet arrived. The Alta California of July 2 has a long article on the subject, the principal feature of which is a strong protest against adopting a constitution not having a distinct and positive clause against the recognition of slavery; the ground being taken that a constitution not having such a clause would neither be sanctioned by congress nor accepted by the people of California. Other points are suggested by the editor, for determination by the convention, as follows:—N. Y. Com. Adv.

1. The return by the United States of the duties collected at California since the peace, to be made a general fund for the support of the state government.

2. The limitation of the amount of expenditure to be made in any one year for internal and other improvements.

3. The basis for the establishment of banking or other incorporations.

4. The prohibition of imprisonment for debt.

5. The rights of married women to their individual property acquired before or after coverture.

6. The right of universal suffrage.

7. The establishment of a branch of the United States mint at California, the net proceeds of which should be devoted to the support of a state government.

8. The manner in which the mines should be disposed of, whether surveyed and sold, or held as common property to be worked by permits, to be given alone to American citizens or to all who may apply.

9. Whether or not the revenue derived from the mines, over and above all expenditures on their account, should be devoted to the support of the state government.

10. Whether the public lands should only be sold to the actual settlers, and soldiers, or to all who chose to purchase.

11. The passage of a law by the next congress appointing a commissioner to audit and immediately pay the California claims.

A fellow out West having been challenged lately to mortal combat, selected as his weapons two huge plates of green cucumbers, cut in slices with vinegar, and a full dozen green apples to each plate, as a dessert. His choleric opponent backed out.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

AN ARMED EXPEDITION FITTING OUT IN THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE CUBA.—*Washington, Aug.* 14.—The following official proclamation by the President has been received from Harrisburg:

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico, and, from the best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba, as the objects of this institution. It is the duty of the Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty pronounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade territories of friendly nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and I, therefore, expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country—to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all the efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, August 11, 1849.
Z. TAYLOR.

The Republic says, that information has been some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in course or being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union—that money to a considerable amount has been contributed—that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is invasion, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

THE CROPS.—In South Carolina the cotton crop and the corn have suffered largely from cold weather and too much rain. In Alabama heavy rains have damaged the cotton on the black lands and on the bottoms; many fields are under water. In Mississippi the rains have done great damage, and not more than half a cotton crop will be raised. In Louisiana not only cotton, but sugar and corn have suffered terribly from the rains. The rye, wheat and crops throughout the lower part of Jersey have fully come up to the expectations of the husband-men in that quarter. Potatoes are growing finely, the rot having as yet given but little indication of injury. The prospect for corn, though all the season favorable, has been increased by the recent rains, which carries it beyond danger. The late showers have also been well-timed for buckwheat.

Vineyards, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, in different parts of Hamilton county, that last year netted their owners from $700 to $1000, will not yield this season $100.

FROM NICARAGUA. NEW YORK, Aug 15. The Herald of this morning has letters from the city of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, dated the 8th ult. Somaso, at the head of 1000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, and destroyed it by fire—sacrificing many of the lives of the inhabitants and destroying property to the amount of two millions of dollars. Munos had gathered a force of 700 regulars for the purpose of meeting Somaso and giving him battle. A fight was daily expected. It was thought Munos would be successful. It is reported that Somaso's movements have been instigated more or less by English agents. On the 5th of June, Government issued a proclamation, calling citizens from 16 to 50 years of age to take up arms. Another account says, England refuses to continue her subsidy to the Musquito king.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 11.—An astounding defalcation has been discovered at the Bank of Missouri, amounting to 120,000. It is supposed to have been going on for years. Nathaniel Childs, late paying teller, has been arrested, but he has given bail. He has lived here twelve years, is now a Methodist preacher, and is highly respected. Childs and a person named Shields had possession of the keys of the bank about three months since. Subsequently a question arose in relation to his having acquired so much property, but satisfactory explanations being given, his resignation was accepted.

The Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin had recently committed several depredations against the whites in the neighborhood of Minesota.—Two or three persons who were supposed to have whisky about their establishments have been attacked, and one man tied and severely beaten, then left for two days in the woods. It is proposed to immediately raise a mounted volunteer company at St. Paul, for the protection of the settlers.

Sympathy for Hungary.—A meeting of the citizens of Boston, of all parties, will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening, 20th inst., to express the sympathy of the Republicans of America with the gallant patriots of Hungary. His Honor the Mayor will preside on the occasion. Speeches will be delivered by Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, and Rantoul, Jr.

☞ The whole British community are now seriously at work on financial reform. Cobden's blows at extravagance have been severe and efficient. The labors of the reform association have been constant. To show how deep the idea of retrenchment has struck into the public mind, it is only necessary to read the following from the shipping Gazette:

"We believe the whole community, without reference to party or politics, are now turning their attention to financial reform."

This journal goes in for a two million sterling reduction in the miscellaneous estimates alone. It does not like Cobden's plan.

The census of Oregon has just been taken, in pursuance of an act of congress, and shows a total, present and absent, of 8,903 souls. This includes the foreign population, which amounts to less than 300 souls. By the census there are 2,509 voters in the territory, but in consequence of the absence of many who are in the mines, and by reason of their being some six candidates, it is supposed that the successful aspirant for the office of delegate will not receive more than 200 votes.

Baptismal Regeneration. The recently appointed Archbishop of York has come out very decidedly in opposition to the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration. At his primary visitation held at Thirsk, he says:

"You are not called upon to take it as a rule of the Church, that all who are baptized are spiritually regenerated. No such doctrine is taught by the Articles, and you are not to force upon them a construction they will not admit.—The service is in the language of Martin Luther, and the words are intended only to be expressive of hope and charity."

Musical Enthusiasm. "Ah! you don't know what muthical enthuthiathm ith," said a music-mad miss to Tom Hood. "Excuse me, madam," replied the wit, "but I do; musical enthusiasm is like turtle soup—for every quart of real, there are ninety-nine gallons of mock, and calves' head in proportion."

The line of march to the gold mines beyond Fort Kearny, is said to be distinctly marked by the new made graves of who have died on the road to fortune!

Still divided.—Our reader will perceive that the attempt of the two Convention at Rome, N. Y., to find a common basis upon which the Democratic and Free Soil parties of that State could unite, and thereby secure the restoration of the old Republican ascendancy, has *entirely failed.*

As we gather the facts from the loose reports that have reached us by telegraph, the Free Soilers insisted upon making the Wilmot Proviso a *party test.* On the other hand, the democrats thought that upon the question of *slavery,* there should be a generous toleration of opinion, acknowleding however, that slavery cannot be introduced into territory now free. They took the precise ground on that point, of the late Maine State Convention.

We regret the result, but think the democratic party of New York have done all that could reasonably be expected of them.—Argus

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. The prospects of this great enterprise are brightening. The Canadian Legislature has passed a law providing that when half of that part of the road in Canada is completed, the government shall come forward and pledge its credit for the completion of the other half of it. Most energetic movements, to raise the funds for the completion of the first half, are on foot. The city of Montreal has agreed to subscribe £125,000 to the stock of the road, payable in bonds due five years hence. This is important news in two particulars, first on account of the vast direct aid it gives to the work, secondly on account of the intense feeling in behalf of it, which it demonstrates to exist in Canada.—Coos, N. H. Dem.

It appears, about Pottsville, Democrats are called 'Locofocos,' and Whigs 'Donkey-focos.' Donkey-foco is a new name in the political vocabulary. It is not an unhandy one, however, and may gradually creep into use. 'He that has ears to hear, let him hear.'—[Norristown Watch.

Sinking of a Wharf.—A wharf at East Boston, having upon it some three hundred cords of wood, and said to belong to the Eastern Rail Road Corporation, sunk on Thursday night, plunging the wood into the dock.

Distinction of Color.—Two men, one white and one black, have been convicted at West Chester, Pennsylvania, of the joint crime of kidnapping a free black boy, with intent to sell him as a slave. The Court had so much prejudice with regard to the rights and honors of the white man, that they gave him six years imprisonment, while they gave the black only *five!*

It is thought that not a single emancipationist has been elected to the Kentucky Convention, for a revision of the Constitution. The defeat has been overwhelming. Better luck next time.

Conscience is a barterable commodity, often to be had dog cheap.

Further Disturbances in Montreal.—Donnegan's Hotel Destroyed by Fire.—*Montreal, Aug.* 17.—Last night there were more rows;—lamps were broken, and sham barricades erected in the street. No great mischief was done.

Midnight.—Donnegan's Hotel took fire, and is now in ruins. The inmates escaped with some loss of property. One fireman was killed. Loss, £35,000. Insured £14,000, of which £2000 is in the Ætna, at Hartford. It is supposed to have caught fire accidentally.

Three interments by the cholera.

Trade at Santa Fe is reported dull. The country was free from cholera.

We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Vermont Gazette:—

WISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, everything that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article.

[From the Watch Tower, Newburyport, Mass.]

Anything that will cure colds, which are so very prevalent at the present time, must be considered invaluable. The only medicine (of which we have any knowledge,) which is sure to remove lung complaints, is Wistar's Balsam, of which Seth Fowle, of Boston, is agent. We have repeatedly seen the good effects of this Balsam, and are satisfied that it is no humbug.

[From the Boston Daily Bee.]

From some little experience of our own, we testify the superiority of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we have been repeatedly assured by quite a number of our personal friends who have used with success in pulmonary complaints, the phthisic, asthma, night sweats, etc., that they regard it as one of the most beneficent remedial agents of the times.

[From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.]

This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2a16

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1849.

At Market—750 Beef Cattle; 300 Stores; 6 pairs Working Oxen; 56 Cows and Calves; 3500 Sheep and Lambs; 800 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle, extra, $6; first quality, $5.75; second, $5.50; third, $5.

Stores—From $11 to $14.

Working Oxen—No Sales.

Cows and Calves—$19, 22, 24, 31, 40.

Sheep and Lambs—$1, 1.50, 2.50, Sheep 2.75 to 3.

Swine—4 1-2 to 5. Retail 5 1-2, 6 1-2.

DEATHS.

In this town, 14th inst., Ruth H. daughter of Stephen and Nancy Mitchell, aged 1 year and 5 months.

In Woodstock, 20th ult., Mr. Luther Whitman, aged 71 years and 2 months. Mr. W. was one of the first settlers of that town.

Medical Notice.

DOCT. R. RICHARD CLAY,

OF the City of New York, will be in attendance at the Elm House, Norway Village, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12th and 13th, and at the Stage House on Paris Hill, Friday and Saturday, September 14th and 15th, and will treat the following classes of diseases: All affections of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Brain, and Nervous System, &c. All chronic diseases, of however long standing, or which may be regarded as incurable; all Scrofulous diseases, whether hereditary or acquired since birth, manifested in Glandular Tumors, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Ulcers, &c., Piles, Fistulas in ano and perineo, without an operation and without probing, poultices, and syringing with injections, caustics, ligatures, or other painful means—a perfect and permanent cure warranted in every case. Also, all cases of Cabasse, Catarrh in the Head, Chronic Bronchitis, Stone or Gravel, Spinal diseases, and all Chronic, Mercurial, Rheumatic, and Scrofulous diseases and sores permanently cured.

Also, all female complaints, Seminal Weakness, Fits, and diseases of the Eye and Ear; in the treatment of which Dr. C. has met with unprecedented success.

No medicines prescribed to derange a healthy organ and not benefit the diseased one, which is too often the case with the most scientific Physicians.

☞ All medicines obtained of Dr. C. are warranted to be purely Vegetable, without the smallest particle of Mercury or Mineral in them.

REFERENCES.

I. Coms, M. D., L. L. D., New York. W. G. Eaton, M. D., F. R. S., Boston.

Certificates of cures and opinions of the press may be seen by calling on Dr. C.

The afflicted are respectfully invited to call.

In suppressions of the Catamenia, and all affections of the Lungs, Dr. C. has met with very great, and to him, as well as to others, very surprising success.

☞ Dr. C. will visit this place once in four or six weeks, of which due notice will be given.

☞ No Charges For Consultation. ☜

July 21, 1849. 3m12

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past favors, would hereby notify his friends and customers that he is constantly making additions to his stock of CLOCKS and WATCHES, new and second hand. Also—A prime assortment of Steel, Silver and Gold mounted

SPECTACLES,

with glasses concave, convex and colored. Spectacle glasses, looking glass plates, clock, picture and coach glasses, gold beads, silver and plated spoons, silver pencils, thimbles and nurse tubes, brittania teapots, thermometers, umbrellas, butter knives, watch furniture, jewelry, violin strings, &c. &c. &c.

Watches & Clocks carefully repair'd

S. WALTON.

Opposite the Elm House, Norway Village.

August 21, 1849. tf 16

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing *all or either* of five Notes of hand given by the subscriber to Chancey C. Whitman of Woodstock, or his order. Said notes bear date August 20, 1847, and are for the sum of *one hundred dollars each,* and one payable in one year from date, one in two years from date, one in three years from date, one in four years from date, and one in five years from date. Said notes having been given without consideration, payment of the same will be resisted.

JOHN R. BRIGGS.

Woodstock, August 10, 1849. 3w16

B. COY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

South Paris, Me.

ROOMS AT WM. H. NEWHALL'S.

Reference { Dr. H. J. Poynsos, Portland, Dr. Wm. A. Rust, South Paris, Dr. A. Young, " " } 14

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

A CERTAIN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD TAYLOR, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having been presented for Probate; and also a petition representing that the Executrix named in said Will has since deceased, and therefore praying that NOA TAYLOR be appointed Administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, of the Estate of said RICHARD TAYLOR,—

It was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and the prayer of said Petition be granted.

15 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: Geo. K. Shaw, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JUDITH TWAMBLY, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM TWAMBLY, late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the Estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: Geo. K. Shaw, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

EBENEZER EAMES, Administrator of the Estate of NATHAN EAMES, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the Estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: Geo. K. Shaw, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

NATHAN COY, late of Oxford,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN J. PERRY.

August 6, 1849. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SOLOMON STEARNS, late of Lovell,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SALLY STEARNS.

August 7, 1849. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN RIDLEY, late of Porter,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DAVID COLCORD.

August 7, 1849. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed, of the Estate of

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY, late of Fryeburg,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISRAEL B. BRADLEY.

August 7th, 1849. 15

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of Sally Crockett, Widow of Timothy Crockett, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of August inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

14 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: Geo. K. Shaw, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

NANCY RUSS, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Russ, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

14 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: Geo. K. Shaw, Register.

General Agency Office,

NO. 3, BRICK ROW,

Norway Village, Me.

HOUSES, Stores, Shops, Farms, Wood Lots, Building Lots, bought, sold, exchanged or rented.

Insurance on LIFE and HEALTH; on Buildings, Stock in Trade, Libraries, Furniture, Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. against loss by fire, through the best of New England Offices. Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, and various similar Instruments executed at short notice.

☞ Every call at the Office promptly attended to, and the patronage of citizens and strangers respectfully solicited. WM. E. GOODNOW.

July, 1849. eoptf 10

Brandreth's Pills

ARE curing 500 Cholera patients per day. Why do not the authorities order their use in cholera hospitals? When sickness commences then let Brandreth's Pills be relied on; they never deceive; they do not bind up disease in the body; they expel it; and if they are resorted to in cholera, when it first attacks,

THE CURE WILL BE CERTAIN,

because they add that principle to the blood which the reception of the epidemic of cholera has destroyed; they astringe the lacteals so that no more fluid can be thrown out from the general circulation than nature requires for a cure; they cleanse the bowels of all further irritating contents, and then act as a tonic to the whole system, and cure, if used before the powers of nature are altogether gone.

HOW TO USE THEM IN CHOLERA, &c.

Brandreth's Pills, in doses of six or eight, once or twice a day, and plenty of gruel, or cold, well-made barley water, in the commencement; and, when it can be got, cold broth made of sheep's head, boiled until the meat leaves the bones, may be used the second day of the attack. These directions are equally applicable for all cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, and in fact, in a violent derangement of the stomach and bowels, as well as in the cholera. Those whose prejudice will permit them to use these pills of Dr. Brandreth's, may, through the blessings of Providence,

HAVE THEIR LIVES SAVED;

those who do not, may know in another state of existence that this medicine is, indeed, a life-saving medicine. Dr Brandreth sincerely hopes those who die because they do not use his pills of life-saving power, may be happy in that state of being. This much he knows, that many medical men who publicly decry his pills, use them privately, for their own benefit, and on occasions place them in round boxes for their patients. May God, in his goodness, make us all more honest. To insure the system from serious disease, we must be careful to keep our bowels and blood pure. The cholera may not be entirely prevented by any care; but its malignity will depend upon the state of the blood at the time the infection is received into the system. The man whose blood is free from impurities, will be in a very different condition to him whose veins are charged with impurities, in case of an attack. Let all sensible persons, then, obtain a box of

BRANDRETH'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

whose use at once free the blood and bowels of all disease, and restore the body to the primitive health enjoyed by the Patriarchs of old. It is my honest opinion that

NO DANGER FROM CHOLERA

will result to any one who take

BRANDRETH PILLS

once or twice a week; their systems would be in so excellent a condition, that, should they receive the infection of Cholera, one extra dose of pills would entirely eradicate the disease. They should be kept on hand by all those who wish to insure themselves from premature death. When, from any cause, the bowels do not regularly perform their allotted office, Brandreth Pills may be taken daily; in cases of this kind they will be found to impart strength. I can refer to a case in New York, in which they were used five years every day. And what is more in their favor, is, that this perseverance resulted in a final cure of constitutional costiveness, which had afflicted the party for fifteen years before these pills were tried.

Let me advise all to be careful of those pretended remedies, which profess to cure without producing any apparent effect. The trouble is, that your syrups, all, more or less, fasten up disease in the body; while you use them you may feel better, but it is only that sudden disease may overtake you. If you have disease in you, you cannot be cured of it unless it be carried out of the system. The longer it be retained the greater danger you are in.

COUNTERFEITS.

As many druggists and others are selling a counterfeit for Brandreth's Pills, the public will be careful and purchase only of those persons who have a certificate of agency; or at Brandreth's principal offices No 241 Broadway, 241 Hudson, and 274 Bowery, New York.

Agents—Paris, Hubbard & Stevens; Livermore, Coolidge & Gooding; Bretton's Mills, Wm H Bretton; Canton Mills, J M Deshon; Dixfield, I N Stanley; Mexico, Lewis Reed; Rumford Center, Joshua Graham; Rumford, O C Bolster; Bethel, Eastman & Edmonds; Albany, Lovejoy & French; Waterford C. Nelson; Norway, Noyes & Francis; South Paris, A Field; Sweden, Benj Nevers; Lovell, J. Walker; Fryeburg, H C Buzzell; Hiram, J H Hubbard; Porter, J C Chase; Buckfield, Geo Bennett; Turner, J Mitchell; East Turner, E Martin.

August 11, 1849. 6m15

ANNUAL MEETING.

Buckfield Branch R. R. Company.

THE Stockholders of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be holden at the TOWN HOUSE, in Buckfield, on *Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of August, instant, at one of the clock P. M.,* for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Treasurer and taking such action thereon, and in relation to the business of the Company as they may deem expedient.

Also, to see if the Stockholders will repeal so much of the fifth By-Law as fixes the number of Directors at thirteen, or change any other of the By-Laws of the Company.

Also, to choose thirteen, or such number of Directors as may be determined on for the ensuing year.

Dated at Buckfield this seventh day of August, A. D. 1849.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,
President B. B. R. R. Co.

2w15

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the tenth assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 15th day of September next.

B. F. PARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Aug. 9, 1849. 15

FARMERS!

Be Wise To-day!

BY INSURING YOUR CROPS &c. AGAINST FIRE!

WITH the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company. This Company will insure *Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.,* on the most favorable terms, the expense being so very trifling that no Farmer should be so unwise as to delay insurance a single day. In one storm the labor of a YEAR may be lost. Applications received by

W. D. LITTLE,

General Agent for Maine, No. 28 Exchange st. Portland; or Timothy Ludden, Turner; John M. Eustis, Dixfield; O'N W Robinson Jr, East Bethel; Lawson M Coburn, Greenwood; L F Boothby, South Paris; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Josiah Bailey, Andover; Hiram B Little, Danville; Nath Cushman, Mechanic Falls; Nath Perley, Livermore; J H Mead, N Bridgton; O'N W Robinson, Waterford; J S Keith, Oxford; S A B Knight, Sweden.

August 14, 1849. 3s tf 15

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Fall term of this Institute will commence on Monday, the third day of September next, and continue eleven weeks.

TEACHERS:

J. G. EVELETH, A. B. } Principals.
W. M. HATCH, A. B. }
Miss M. A. COLE, Teacher on Piano.
Miss A. N. DEERING, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
A. L. HERSEY, Teacher of Vocal Music.
I. H. BAKER, Teacher of Penmanship.

TUITION.

Common English,	$3,00
Higher English, and Languages,	4,00
Instruction and use of Piano,	6,00
Drawing and Painting,	2,00
Vocal Music,	1,00
Penmanship,	1,00

Board, (with no extra charges,) for males, $1.25 to $1.50—for females, $1,00 to $1.25.

This school will be convenient for scholars who wish to attend the Teachers' Institute, which is to be holden in this village early in this term.

H. G. COLE, *President.*

Norway, July, 1849. 5s 13

Oxford Normal Institute,

SOUTH PARIS, Me.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September and continue eleven weeks.

Tuition, $1,50, 3,00, 4,00 and 4,50.

Board, from $1,00 to 1,50 per week and found.

INSTRUCTORS.

E. P. HINDS, Principal.
AARON YOUNG, Jr., Instructor in Natural Science.
H. D. TORREY, Assistant.
Miss H. B. LUNT, "
Miss A. B. BAILEY, "
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, Teacher in Music.
Miss O. J. RECORD, Teacher in Drawing and Painting.
A. L. HERSEY, Teacher in Vocal Music.
BYRON COY, Teacher in Penmanship.

South Paris, 6 August, 1849. 14

Norway Advertiser copy 5 weeks.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, John L. Garland, of Byron in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Yeoman, the twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by his deed of that date duly executed and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 57, pages 36 and 37, conveyed in fee and in mortgage to Silvanus Poor of Andover in said County of Oxford, Treasurer of the Ministerial and School Funds in said Andover, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Byron, aforesaid, formerly called the Robinson farm, being the East half of Lots numbered seven and eight in the ninth Range of Lots in said Byron—reference being had to said deed for a more full description of the premises.

The condition of said deed of Mortgage has been broken, by reason of which the subscriber, as successor to Silvanus Poor aforesaid in the office of Treasurer above named, claims to foreclose the same and gives the this notice accordingly as by law provides. JOHN ABBOTT.

Dated at Andover, July 31st, A. D. 1849.—3w14

Note Lost.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a Note of hand of which the following is in substance a copy:

[Date, Jan. 28, 1847.

For value rec'd I promise to pay Geo. A. Wilson, or order, two hundred dollars in four months from date and interest.]

And endorsed on the same day to me in the following words, to wit:

[I order the contents of the within paid to Ebenezer Harlow.]

With the signature of said Wilson; as said Note has not by me been sold, or in any way transferred, but still remain my property. Said Note was signed by Jeremiah Sanders, and attested by Charles R. Wilson. EBENEZER HARLOW.

Canton Mills, Aug. 7, 1849. 3w15

MEN WANTED

—TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE—

HISTORY OF THE

MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber has in press and will shortly publish, the History of the Mexican War, with Biographical Sketches of the lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers. Illustrated by numerous engravings and Portraits.

BY JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above Work, in the State of Maine. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber post paid.

This Work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by Agents at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD,
Bookseller and Publisher,
184 York St., New Haven, Conn.

June 19.—2m*

PERKINS & CURTIS'

LIFE BITTERS,

OR concentrated extract of pure Grape Juice, Winter Green, Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla, for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sourness and Weakness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Female Obstructions and Weaknesses, Liver Complaints, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Great care has been used in selecting materials, and no expense spared in obtaining the pure extract, highly concentrated; and the *Life Bitters* are believed to be the purest and best article of the kind ever offered to the public.

For persons of delicate constitutions, and those who have been reduced by disease, and are languid and feeble, they are an invaluable restorative—producing regularity of action, and restoring Health and Vigor.

Sold throughout the country, by agents; in Paris, by J. K. Hammond.

July 24, 1849. 3w13wo tf 12

Mill for Sale.

A NEW Saw, Shingle, and Lath Mill for sale on very favorable terms. Said mill is situated in Norway, near the new county road to Waterford, 6 miles from Norway Village and 4 miles from Waterford Upper Village. Two hundred and fifty thousand of lumber is cut annually in the saw mill, and eight hundred thousand shingles in the shingle mill. For further particulars, enquire of Darius Holt, 3d, on the premises, or of

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Norway Village.

June 1st, 1849.—eoptf 7

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that whereas my wife Charity M. Dunn, has left my bed and board without my consent and without any cause, and has taken with her my infant child, this is to forbid all persons harboring her the said Charity, or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no expenses incurred on her account, or on account of said child, after this day, having at all times suitable provisions for their support at my house in Sumner. ELIAS G. DUNN.

Sumner, Aug. 1st, 1849. *14

Freedom Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has this day, for a valuable consideration, given his son,

PHILIP F. BROWN,

a minor, his time to act and trade for himself till he shall be of lawful age, and that I shall not hereafter pay any debts of his contracting nor claim any of his wages. RUSSELL BROWN.

Attest—Wm. Thompson.

Canton, July 25, 1849. 3w13

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

R. B. JENNINGS,

Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Buckfield and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Bridgham's Hall, over the Post Office, in Buckfield Village, where he will be happy to wait on those who may require the services of a Dentist.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on pivot or plate. Also, filled with Gold foil, Stoniel, or Tin foil. Likewise, cleansed. Terms, reasonable.

July 10, 1849. tf 11

Lumber!

2500 FEET of Gutter Stuff, of extra clear Pine, for sale by E. B. HUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 39

New Fashionable Boot, Shoe, and Cap Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Norway and vicinity that he has taken a Store in Hathaway's Building, opposite the Elm House, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S NICE BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDRENS
GAITERS, BUSKINS, and TIES,
Of the latest style and superior workmanship.
—ALSO—
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS
constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice.

G. E. SHATTUCK.

Norway, July 17, 1849. tf 12

Interesting to Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,
AT THE
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
MRS. COLE & CO.,
South Paris,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING BONNETS

and other goods, consisting in part of FLORENCE DEVAN, CORDID, MILAN, BRUNSWICK, COBURG, BIRD'S EYE, KEDAL, PUZZLE BRAID, and other BONNETS.—Also, a full stock of

Misses' and Childrens' Bonnets.

Together with a choice selection of new and fashionable

RIBBONS, FLOWERS

and other articles in the Millinery line.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Trimming Bonnets.

May 14, 1849. *S1

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S DIRECT APPEAL

TO

All Purchasers of Shawls

AND

SILK GOODS

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES;

The Proprietors of the well known

Silk and Shawl Store,

NO. 2 MILK STREET,

A FEW STEPS FROM WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON,

Have received, per late arrivals from Europe;

500 PACKAGES OF

New Shawls, Silks, Visites, Mantillas, &c.,

From which any Lady or Gentleman can make selection at the *very lowest wholesale prices,* by the single Shawl, Dress Pattern, or in larger quantities.

We have, at the present time, an incomparable assortment of

CASHMERE, BROCHE & VIENNE

Long and Square Shawls;

In new and splendid patterns;

BLACK SILK SHAWLS,

Large size and best qualities;

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

Plain, Damask, Figured, and richly Embroidered, of every quality and price.

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,

In black and fancy colors;

PLAID, WOOL, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Imported styles,—and also, choice patterns from the celebrated Bay State Mills.

Another such assortment of Shawls cannot be found elsewhere, and we offer every article fresh from the Manufacturer, at only one small profit over the cost of importation.

SPLENDID BROCKADE FIG'D SILKS,

Rich Cameleon Plain and Corded Silks,

narrow, striped and plaited styles, in beautiful colors,

30 different kinds Of Black Silks,

with rich lustres, and made from pure boiled Silk. We urge as one great inducement, that all Silk Goods and Shawls found at our Establishment are *Full Sizes, Much Wider,* and *Better Qualities* than any other firm can offer, as we intend to know the make and history of every article sold on our counters. We have also,

Paris Visites, Mantillas, and Sacks,

In elegant new patterns, some of which are richly trimmed and embroidered. Also a good assortment of

BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS AND VELVETS,

which, like our Shawls and Silk Goods, are offered in large or small quantities, at prices that must be gratifying to the purchaser.

Every Stranger visiting Boston can examine our Stock with little trouble and no expense; and cannot know what constitutes a good assortment until they have visited the

Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store;

No. 2 Milk Street,

A few steps from Washington Street.

April 3. is 3m 48

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.30 A. M.—Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passage for every $500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington; Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the Stages for Greenwood and Bethel; Rumford and Andover. The 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. trains will connect daily with Stages for Oxford, Norway, South Paris and Paris; West Minot and Buckfield. tf 51

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by E. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 34 tf

N. H. DOWN'S

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH,

CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause untouched—but first *loosens the cough, increases the expectoration or spitting*, then removes the cause, *eradicating it completely* from the system, when, as a matter of course, the *cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks (the patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet) it will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promoter of *sensible and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those dangerous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the *sure precursor of* DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *unrivalled—unequalled*. HUNDREDS by it have been snatched from an UNTIMELY GRAVE, and hundreds who *delayed too long its use*, have found, in the advanced state of their disease, that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE *is highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 4 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain MORE CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *weak, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents.*

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, St. Albans, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, (stating the best mode of sending it)—also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S

AROMATIC CATARRH AND

HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,

The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OF DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat, &c.*

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL

Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TESTED BY THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND UNEQUALLED

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEAKNESS or LAMENESS IN THE BACK, SIDE, OR STOMACH, and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST or STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick, firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be *merely warmed*, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

EIGHT REASONS FOR USING

Curtis & Perkins'

Cramp and Pain Killer.

FIRST. It is an almost unfailing remedy for *Toothache*. If convenient wet a little lint with it, and hold it in the cavity of the tooth—hold some of it in the mouth; if there is ague in the face or jaw, bathe with it.

2. It is a cure for *Cramp in the Stomach, Billious Cholic, &c.* Take from half to a whole tea-spoonful on sugar, or in molasses, and bathe the stomach or bowels. Repeat the dose if the pain or cramp does not speedily cease.

3. It is the most effectual remedy in the world for all *Rheumatic affections, local pains, darting pains, &c.* in the limbs, back, side, or stomache. Bathe well the part affected and rub briskly with a coarse cloth. If for pain in the stomach or bowels, proceed as directed for cramp in the stomach or billious cholic.

4. It almost always cures *Headache*. Bathe the head well, and take half a tea-spoonful in sugar or molasses.

5. It is the best application that can be made for a *Burn* or a *Scald*—instantaneously extracting the fire—easing the pain and healing without scars.

6. It is a most effectual remedy for *Dysentery* and *Summer Complaints*, giving immediate relief. Treatment—same as in Billious Cholic.

7. It is the best dressing for *cuts, wounds, Sprains* and *bruises*. Bathe well the part, or wet two or three thicknesses of cloth and lay on the wound.

8. Though not recommended in our pamphlets for that, still it is undoubtedly the best *Horse* and *Ox Liniment* in the world, and may be used with success in all cases of cuts, wounds, sprains, bruises, harness galls, scratches, &c.

Sold throughout the country by Agents. In Paris, by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. FIELD.
July, 24, 1849. 6wisw&f 12

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thomaston, Lincoln, Mammoth and St. Lawrence Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
South Paris, July 2, 1849. tf 9

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7x9 to 11x16, glazed and unglazed, for sale by
E. B. HUMPHREY.
North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 59

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN, PATENTED JAN. 9, 1849.—In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the agency,

54 BROAD STREET, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK DAILY,

A CHURNING WILL BE MADE

The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream, than the ordinary method, as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.

3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter-making.

4th. New milk, after being churned, is sweet and suitable for family use.

5th. Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this process, the butter is all profit.

We offer it upon the following terms:—If the Churn does not prove as recommended, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

We have constantly on hand and for sale, five different sizes, $3, $4, $5, $8, and $12, capable of churning at one time, 1 3-4, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 10, and 20 gallons of milk or cream. Also, Churns of any size made to order.

Exclusive county rights to manufacture and sell in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for sale at about the rate of one hundred dollars for each 10,000 inhabitants.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. for cash, is allowed to the trade.

All orders, *postage paid*, addressed to the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.
JONES & CURTIS.
54 Broad street, (up stairs,) Boston.
May 23, 1849. 3m4

DR. SPEAR'S

SO MUCH CELEBRATED

Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human System, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their medicinal virtue.

We will name here some of the principal [illegible] and their uses, referring for [illegible] health, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a book [illegible] by Dr. J. S. Spear, [illegible] treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which afflict [illegible] to preserve and restore health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues [illegible] This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents free.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Influenza, Nervous Affections, Palsy, Asthma, Palpitation, Bronchitis, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c. [illegible] is a certain cure for Catarrh, and superior to any other preparation for cleansing the head [illegible] &c.

The LIVER [illegible] PILLS, have been for a long time considered a [illegible] A single one box will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or fevers if taken in season.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for cleansing and purifying the system, whether of a scrofulous or cancerous nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character. For efficacy and safety it cannot be surpassed.

COLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, if used according to directions, a cure is warranted in every case for which it is recommended.

GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in its worst forms.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine to be obtained.

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the falling of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to instruments, and is unquestionably a most certain remedy.

EYE WATER.—This is the best eye water now in use.

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—This relieves all cases of the gravel. [illegible] "Family Physician."

All the [illegible]

Their [illegible]

It is a fair and [illegible] the proprietor [illegible] any other [illegible] will be paid, provided it does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Principal Office, 570 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Hubbard & Stevens, Paris; A. Field, South Paris; F. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Noyes & Francis, Norway; F. Blake, Harrison. 6m15 1y2

HOWE & CO'S

Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally that they will run their Express [illegible] between Paris and Portland as follows:

Leave Paris Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. by way of South Paris, Norway, Craigie's Mills and Welchville Villages to Mechanic Falls, and over the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road to Portland. Returning, leave Portland at 7 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

They will receive and transmit with safety, valuable packages, parcels, bundles, &c., and will forward from Portland to Boston, by Hall & Co's Express, all business entrusted to them for that city.

Merchants and others, desirous of forwarding money, purchasing goods, or selling merchandise of any description, can have their business promptly attended to by leaving their orders at either of the Express Offices, viz:—At J. K. Hammond's Store, Paris Hill, the Factory Store, or at the Post Office, South Paris; Jeremiah Howe's Store, Norway; at the Post Office, Craigie's Mills; Simon Jones, Welchville; Cobb & Cushman's Store, Mechanic Falls; Hall & Co's, 28 Exchange Street, next door to Sanborn [illegible], Portland.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d
AZEL S. TUTTLE.

Paris, April 23, 1849. tf 54

STEPHEN EMERY,

COUNSELLOR

AND

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 31

Land in Andover.

THE subscriber offers for sale one *undivided half* of 28 lots of land in that part of Andover in Oxford County, called the Kimball Site, each of said lots containing 100 acres more or less. Terms favorable.

Apply to WM. WILLIS, *Portland.*
Portland, July 18, 1849. *8w12

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of

HOWE & CUSHMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,

In West India Goods & Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware,

CROCKERY WARE, &C. &C.,

at the old stand of Jeremiah Howe.

JEREMIAH HOWE,
DAVID N. CUSHMAN.

Norway, April 17, 1849. 4

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have for the past week been receiving from Boston a large and splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season, which were purchased

FOR CASH

and consequently enables us to sell them

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of most kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

MUSLIN D'LAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, BARAGES, FIG'D AND PLAIN SILKS, ALPACCAS, ALPINES, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Millinery Goods, such as

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, WREATHES, TABS, TABLETONS, MUSLINS.

Likewise, CARPETINGS, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, BED TICKINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which were purchased at very low prices, and will be sold accordingly.

Wanted in Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

Also, Cash will be paid for

Wool, Wool Skins, Shipping Furs, Calf Skins, &c.

HOWE & CUSHMAN.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Copartnership for *Mercantile purposes*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and [illegible] Store [illegible] Noyes & [illegible] [illegible]

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

[illegible] to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Trains from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

At Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitation to their old customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently assuring them that they shall not leave dissatisfied.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmerets, Cottonades and Satinetts, Plain and fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpaccas, Madonna Stripes, Mohair Lustres, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BL'CH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Battings, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and trimmed to order. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Sheet Lead, Zinc, [illegible] Linseed, Lamp and Linseed Oils, Paints, Ground Lead, &c.

Also—*LUMBER* of all kinds bought and sold.

Their motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—**20,000** lbs. WOOL; **100** Tons of RAGS; **10** Tons of BUTTER; **10,000** Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has [illegible] a [illegible] and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, among which may be found—

[illegible]

Straw Bonnets.

Fancy & [illegible] Bonnet, [illegible]

[illegible] Fancy Cravats, Mourning Collars, [illegible] Mourning Veils, White and [illegible]

[illegible]

Particular attention given to Bleaching and Pressing Straw Bonnets.

Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand, and all orders promptly attended to.

Rooms over NOYES & FRANCIS' Store.

SARAH R. MILLETT.

Norway, May 12, 1849. tf 2

Farms and House Lots for Sale.

ONE Farm situated in the town of Paris, 1 1-2 miles South of South Paris Village, containing 80 acres of well [illegible] tillage, pasture and wood land; [illegible] a house, shed, and barn. Price, $1,000.

Also, a good farm lying [illegible] North of said Village in Paris, containing [illegible] well [illegible] and will be sold for [illegible] terms of payment [illegible]

Likewise, a [illegible] Farm containing [illegible] acres of land and [illegible] buildings, [illegible] North of said Village. Price $1,000. Terms of payment easy.

Also, in South Paris Village, [illegible] desirable land for house lots, and good buildings on the same, [illegible]

Likewise, two small houses and [illegible] acre of land situated on the main travelled road from Norway to Bethel, 1 1-2 miles from Norway Village, a suitable location for a Shoemaker or other mechanic.

Also, a Good Wood Lot of 45 acres, [illegible] of pasture land, situated [illegible] miles South-East of South Paris Village, and easy road to the Depot.

Also, ten house lots in Norway Village.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, July 2, 1849. [illegible]

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

BUCK & WESCOTT'S

CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which they have heretofore received, they hope, by punctual attention, to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

French, German, and English

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in any style to suit the customer.

All work made to order, warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.

May 14, 1849. 1y 2

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1849. tf 50

Dr. Townsend's

SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—a genuine article.

Price—$1.00 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.00.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, March 26, 1849. 6m 45

NEW MEDICINE.

DOCTOR MASTA'S

GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Cholic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were presented before the public for trial.—Hundreds of persons throughout the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, have already pronounced them to be the best family medicine they have ever used. It is the general opinion of all who have used them themselves and seen their effects in their families, that they are the best operating cathartic they have ever taken, and possess the following advantages over all others:

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach when taken. So little inconvenience, if any at all is felt after taking them, that it is hardly noticed that pills have been taken. Pills in general, composed as they are of nauseous, irritating and inflammatory ingredients, distress and irritate the stomach in a high degree, seeming more to aggravate and deepen the disease than to remove it.

2. Their effect upon the bowels is equally unattended with distress. They operate with perfect ease and safety, causing no griping or any other painful sensation. With the greatest ease they evacuate the alimentary canal thoroughly, cleansing it of all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

3. They remove costiveness and not increase it.—Pills as a general thing, instead of relieving, render this habit of the body more obstinate. The more they are taken the more it is continued. The reason is obvious. They move the bowels merely by the irritation they produce upon the membranes of the alimentary canal, and from this arise the unavoidable consequences already alluded to. They are not composed of materials congenial to the system and in proper proportion to carry out the principles of [illegible] Consequently they do not, and cannot, remove the cause of costiveness, [illegible]

[illegible]

This derangement serves to a great degree the secretions of the liver, and other organs, and in this manner the costiveness of the bowels becomes increased rather than relieved. A vast number of persons, who have taken dose after dose of various kinds of pills know this to be a fact, remaining ignorant, however, of the cause.

4. They are composed entirely of vegetables, the production of this climate; carefully extracted and concentrated, not a particle of mineral, or any other [illegible] ingredient forms their composition. Made of materials that are natural and simple, their combination being judicious and exact, their congeniality to the system is more certain. They are far superior to pills that have been in general use, and [illegible] more prompt, safer and more uniform in their operations. In using them no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, intoxicating drinks excepted, work, or travel, even immediately after taking them. They are not made to carry out the old doctrine that the sick must be made sicker before they are cured.

☞ Every family who are in the habit of keeping medicines for their own convenience, should never be without these pills. After having once tried them and ascertained their good qualities, they would not be without them. Persons also who are in the habit of travelling much, and are often liable to be unwell, would also find them convenient to keep on hand.—Their operation is so easy and yet efficient, so easily dispensed with, without any inconvenience whatever, that they ought to form one of the indispensible items for the traveler's outfit.

☞ Try them and know for yourself whether these things are true that are said of them. The old saying is true where personal knowledge and experience is required, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." The first time you have occasion to use pills, just give them a trial, and if in your opinion, they fail to do what is said of them, take the advantage of the following remedy.

All persons who may purchase a box of them, after taking one or two doses in accordance with the directions should not be satisfied with them, the money paid will be refunded, or the charge for the same cancelled, by returning the box to the Agent who sold it, with the remainder of the pills. Agents selling them are requested to conform to this rule.

To be had at all the principal stores in every town and village in the United States.

For sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS, Paris; Asael Field, [illegible] & Co., South Paris; [illegible] E. A. Chapman & Co., Bethel; H. H. Hutchins, [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Sweat & [illegible], Mercill & Fessenden; Noyes & Francis, Denison, True, and Kendall, [illegible] Norway; [illegible] Chaplin & Nelson, [illegible] Waterford; F. Blake, S. S. [illegible] Hancock & Holden, Harrison; W. Lowe, Oxford; [illegible] M. Robinson, [illegible] Joseph [illegible] Whitney & Harris, [illegible] Lovell & Durgin; [illegible] F. Atwood & Co., Taylor, [illegible] Buckfield; W. & M. [illegible] Woodstock & Co., [illegible] Cobb, Reed & Washburn, Coolidge & Jordan, Livermore; [illegible] Chase, [illegible] Lewis Reed, [illegible] [illegible] Hall, Perry, Hayford & Hatheway, [illegible] John P. Hubbard, [illegible] and sold by merchants generally throughout the New England States.

June 19, 1849. 5y7

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of the subscriber, among which are—

Warrantee Deeds	Complaints
Mortgage "	[illegible]
Quitclaim "	Award and Bond
Administrators' Deeds	Search Warrants
[illegible]	Common Bonds
Collectors' "	Jail Bonds
Sheriffs'	Poor Debtors' Oath
Sheriffs' Returns	Citations
Sheriffs' Receipts	Subpœnas
Sheriffs' Notes	Town Orders
Justice Writs	[illegible]
Justice Executions	Highway Surveyors' Bills
[illegible] Writs	[illegible]
[illegible] Executions	Intention of Marriage
Court Writs	Depositions
Notes	Captions to Depositions
Confession Notes	Power of Attorney
Mortgage on personal	Leases
Bills of Sale	Justice Dockets
Submissions	&c. &c. &c.

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 27, 1848. tf 34

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore. B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1846. tf

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day for a valuable consideration, relinquished to my son

JOHN L. HAMBLEN,

his time until he shall be of age; that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, and claim none of his earnings after this date.

BENJAMIN HAMBLEN.

Paris, July 31st, A. D. 1849. 11

CONSUMPTION CURED!

DIEU ET MON DROIT
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, agreeable, and effectual curative of these formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Three years trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its preeminent merit in all parts of the country, as the great and

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

in the worst cases of Pulmonary disease; and the best and most agreeable curative of all slight forms of colds, coughs and inflammation, that can possibly be used.

SPITTING OF BLOOD!

This frightful symptom of approaching Consumption, is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which heals the affected membrane, removes the incipient tubercle, and restores these vital organs, the lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

REMEMBER THIS:

Spitting of Blood always arises from a tendency to Tuberculous disease; and if not checked, at the outset, will sooner or later determine in death. A person who raises blood once, will raise blood again, unless a proper curative is immediately employed.

PAIN IN THE SIDE!

This distressing symptom of Consumption arises from inflammation of the Lungs, of the Membrane called the Pleura, or from Bronchial affection of the air-passages. In either case it is a very dangerous indication of disease. It prevents full and free breathing, and wears away the natural strength of the system. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once; and nothing can possibly affect that object so speedily and happily as the Great English Remedy, discovered by Dr. Buchan, which is entirely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its qualities.

BE WISE TO-DAY!

Delay in any Consumptive tendency, is to make sure its death, under all ordinary treatment. The Hungarian Balsam is a great ANTIDOTE, as well as CURATIVE. If you have any symptoms above described, be advised in time.

Sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle.

By special appointment—David F. Bradlee & Son, 130 Washington street, Boston, Mass., sole Agents for the United States and British American Provinces.

AGENTS—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; S. Holt, Waterford; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland. And sold by the dealers in Medicines generally throughout New England. 1y15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

PHYSICAL BITTERS.

AT FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cutaneous diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the Face or Body, Cancerous Sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after the prescription given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE & SON, 130 Washington street, Boston.

AGENTS—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Rufus Noyes; Portland, E. Mason, and sold by dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England.

Aug. 13, 1848. 1y15

FARMERS'

Own Insurance Company.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $100,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of losses, without assessment. And having more than 50,000 Members.

AND is now issuing at the rate of 50,000 Policies per year. It insures none but the safest kinds of Property, and is prohibited from insuring Stores, [illegible] portions of Villages and on many kinds of Mills, Shops, or Machinery, that are considered hazardous, or taking over $2,000 in one risk. This company insures for a term of time, from one to five years, and the rates do not exceed on most kinds of Farm Houses and Personal Property, $5 per $1,000 for five years. On the premium notes no assessments have ever been made, and there is but little probability that any will be made during the continuance of the Policy. Farmers may insure their Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. [illegible] the year through. Many [illegible] without insurance, and [illegible] the crops are in. Let no Farmer be so unwise as to be without insurance on his Barn and contents, however distant and [illegible] when the expense is so very small as it can be by insuring with this Company.

☞ Those whose policies with other Companies are about expiring, and all others, will find it to their interest to call on the Agent.

All losses will be settled with promptness and fidelity. The Company agree to settle all matters of difference in the neighborhood where the loss happens.

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[eop]tf 10] For Oxford County.

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A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.
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